

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

Republican National Nominations:
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana,
For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

Defenders of American Industry.
OUR MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE THE SYSTEMATIC AND FOSTERING CARE OF THE GOVERNMENT. EQUALLY IMPORTANT IS IT TO PROVIDE A HOME MARKET FOR OUR RAW MATERIALS.—James Monroe, 1st Inaugural Address, March 5, 1817.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

The Schools.

Preparations for the new school year are going forward under direction of the Board of Trustees. The satisfactory condition of most of the school buildings renders unnecessary a large expenditure for repairs. Some gravel and stone walks will, however, be placed about them where needed.

The schools will open on Monday, September 3rd. It has been decided to increase the noon recess from one hour to an hour and a quarter. In the High and Grammar Schools this will be from 12 M. to 1:15 P. M., and in the primary schools from 11:15 A. M. to 1 P. M. The afternoon session in the High and Grammar Schools will close at 3:15 P. M., instead of at 3 P. M. as heretofore. This change is experimental, and is adopted for the first term only, at the request of parents of children living at a considerable distance from the schools. If found to work satisfactorily the change will be made permanent.

Parents having children in the Primary Schools will need to keep in mind the change recently made by the Trustees in the primary districts. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That District Number Seven be divided into three primary districts to be known as the Center, Berkeley and Brookside Primary Districts.

That the Berkeley Primary District comprise all that portion of District Number Seven south of Second River.

That the Brookside Primary District comprise all that portion of District Number Seven north of Canal street.

That the Center Primary District comprise all that portion of District Number Seven lying between the Brookside and Berkeley Primary Districts.

Parents of children who formerly attended the Berkeley School but who live north of the Second River will see that their children attend the Center Primary School on Liberty street the coming year.

It is hoped that this change will temporarily relieve the Berkeley School from its overcrowded condition.

Most of the teachers employed last year will return. Only three vacancies have at any time existed and two of these have been filled, by the employment of Miss Arvilla Martin in the fourth class, Berkeley, and Miss Eugene Martin, as assistant at Brookside.

The Trustees have decided to introduce the Deaver system of writing books, with some personal instruction to be given in this important branch of work.

If the plan is approved by the County Superintendent some changes will also be made in text-books and the course of study.

In composition, measures will be inaugurated for establishing a detailed and continuous work, which shall, it is hoped, serve to aid pupils in cultivating habits of more ready and accurate expression orally and in writing.

Mental arithmetic will be introduced in all classes of the Grammar department. The time devoted to it will be more than saved in facilitating the work in written arithmetic.

It is designed to transfer the study of physical geography from the 3d class, High School, to the 2d class, Grammar School; elementary chemistry will be omitted from the 1st Grammar class, and physiology, now taught in the 3d class, High School, will be introduced in its place; the study of general history will be limited to Greek, Roman and English history.

In the direction of industrial work a careful endeavor will be made during the year to perfect the steps already taken with a direct aim to organize, if such measure shall be deemed wise, a specific industrial department in the school another year.

In the meantime inquiry will be made in order that advantage may be taken of the experience of the more successful attempts elsewhere made.

It is confidently believed that time spent in this way will, in the end, be time gained.

New Township Government.

Below will be found a summary of powers conferred upon the town council of townships to be incorporated under the new law, referred to in these columns last week. There are several sections providing in minute manner for the opening of the streets, macadamizing streets, curbing, making sewers etc., which we do not insert because they are of little interest to the general reader and those particularly interested will find the law in full in a later issue of The Citizen.

The town council have power to pass ordinances for the following purposes:

To manage, regulate, protect and control the finances and property of the town; to make and adopt an assessment map or maps whereby to describe lands assessed for taxes or improvements; to ascertain and establish the boundaries of all streets, highways, public lanes and alleys in the town; to regulate, clean and keep in repair the streets, highways, lanes and alleys in the town, and to prevent and remove all encroachment, obstructions and incumbrances in and upon all streets, highways, lanes and alleys, sewers, drains and water-courses; to prescribe the manner in which corporations or individuals shall exercise any privilege granted to them in the use of any street, highway or alley, or in digging up any street, highway or alley for any purpose whatsoever; to direct and regulate the planting, rearing, trimming and preserving of ornamental shade trees in the streets, parks, and public places of the town, and to authorize or prohibit the removal or destruction of such shade trees; to name and number the streets, houses and lots in the town; to provide for and enforce the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters of streets, by the owners of land fronting thereon, and to provide that in case of neglect or refusal of or by the owner of any lot of land fronting on a public street or highway; to remove snow or ice from the sidewalk and gutter in front of his land, that the council may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner, and that the cost and expense thereof, with interest thereon, shall be added to and shall form part of the taxes next to be levied and assessed upon such lands until paid; to regulate the use of streets, highways and public places by individuals, vehicles, railways, engines of every kind; to prevent and punish horse-racing and immoderate driving or riding in any street, and to regulate the speed and running of locomotives, engines and railroad cars through the town; to regulate and control the passage through the streets and public places of buildings and other large structures; to prevent animals of all kinds from running at large in the streets or public places of the town, and for the impounding, sale or destruction of the same; and to regulate and prevent the driving of cattle or other animals in droves in the town; to prevent and punish practice having a tendency to frighten animals or persons passing in the streets of the town; to regulate or prohibit all public performances and exhibitions for money; to prevent and suppress vice and immorality; restrain or punish tramps, vagrants, mendicants and street beggars; to preserve the public peace; to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages; to restrain and suppress disorderly gaming houses and houses of ill-fame; to regulate, to establish and regulate one or more public pounds, and to provide for the sale of animals impounded, and to fix the fees to be paid persons impounding animals, and the redemption fees to be paid; to regulate and prevent and to provide for the destruction of dogs running at large; to regulate or prohibit swimming or bathing in the waters of or bounding the town; to buildings that are dangerous to life; to regulate or prohibit the carrying on of manufactures dangerous in causing or promoting fire; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping, storage or use of fireworks, gunpowder, camphens, kerosene, burning fluid, nitro-glycerine, dynamite or other inflammable or explosive materials; to raze and demolish any building or erection when necessary to prevent the extension of a conflagration, and to provide for the ascertainment and payment of just damages and compensation to owners of property destroyed in such cases; to regulate or prohibit the use of firearms and the carrying of weapons of any kind; to erect, provide, repair and control a town hall, police and station houses, fire engines and such other buildings as may be necessary; to regulate, license or prohibit inns, taverns and restaurants and the sale or transfer of spirituous, vinous, malt or other strong or intoxicating liquors; provided, however, that no such license shall be granted to any person who is not a citizen of the United States; and to fix and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which licenses for such purposes shall be granted, and to provide for the revoking and annulling of licenses for violations of such conditions; provided, however, that all such conditions shall be printed on the license, and provided further, that no license shall be granted unless the applicant shall first pay to the town clerk such license fee as may be required by any general law of this state, and if there be no general law, such fee, or less than fifty dollars, as may be fixed by ordinance, and, if the application be rejected, the deposit shall be returned; to provide that the penalty for second conviction within six months of violation of any such ordinance shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months; to license and regulate carmen, porters, hack cab, omnibuses, stagecoach-owners and drivers, carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers.

The council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the use of the streets of the town by street railway companies; to require such companies to lay and confine their tracks according to such grades of the streets as may from time to time be established by the council; to keep that portion of the street lying between the rails paved and in good repair, also to keep the street to the extent of eighteen inches beyond the rails in good repair and on a level with the rails; to keep their tracks free from snow and ice and to compel the removal of the same from the streets; and to provide a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every violation of such ordinance.

To provide for, establish, regulate and control a day and night police, to regulate and define the manner of their appointment and removal, their duties and compensation; provided, that such police force (excluding officers) shall not exceed more than one policeman to every eight hundred inhabitants; and provided, further, that no policeman or police officer shall be removed except for neglect of duty, misbehavior, incompetency or inability. Council shall have power to pass ordinances appropriating and providing for raising by taxation money for the following purpose:

For lighting the streets of the town. For the support of the police department. For the maintenance of a fire department. For regulating, cleaning and keeping in repair streets and highways. For repairs to public buildings and for the relief of the poor. For water for the extinguishment of fires. For the payment of interest upon the debt of the town and such part of the principal as shall from time to time become due and payable. For the sinking fund required to be raised. For the general and incidental expenses of the town, including the printing and publication of minutes of council, ordinances and such other matters required by the law to be published. For the support of public schools. And no appropriations shall be made or ordered for any other purpose, except by a majority of the voters of the town voting at an annual town election.

The council may require the owners or occupants of any parcel of land fronting on any improved street to keep the flagging, curbs and gutters in front of such land in good repair, and if in any case, after reasonable notice, such repairs be not done by such owners or occupant, the council may have the same done, and the expense thereof, with interest and costs, may be recovered by the council by suit in the name of the town, against such owner, as for so much money due for labor performed and material furnished by said town for such owner or occupant, at his request, or may be assessed as a tax on such lot, and shall be a lien thereon and be collected as other taxes are collected.

To lay out, open, straighten, widen and extend any street, avenue or highway, or any part or section thereof, and to take and appropriate for such purpose any necessary lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owners thereof as hereinafter provided.

To provide for grading and altering the grade of streets and avenues in the town and filling, macadamizing, guttering, curbing, bridging, plank-ing, graveling, paving and repairing the same.

To make and adopt a general plan of sewerage and drainage for such town or any section thereof, conformably to which all sewers, drains, receiving basins and all other appurtenances of public drainage shall be made.

To provide for the building and constructing of public sewers and drains, and for taking land and real estate for building the same.

Labor Systems Defined.
Nearly the entire cost of every fabricated article, whether useful or ornamental, is labor cost. If a well made article sells for a low price, the labor thereon was performed for a small compensation. Under free foreign trade many American laborers must stop work or perform their daily tasks as cheaply as labor is performed in other countries.

common criers, pawnbrokers, junk shop keepers, sweeps and scavengers, and prohibit unlicensed persons from acting in such capacities; to license and regulate peddlers, hawkers and hucksters, and to require the payment of a license fee of not exceeding five dollars in all cases, except as herein otherwise provided; and no license granted for any of the aforesaid purposes by any other authority shall be valid, except license granted by the governor to hawkers and peddlers; to fix the penalty where the same is not fixed or provided for by this act for the violation of any ordinance by this act authorized to be passed, which penalty shall be a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and in case of non-payment thereof, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; to provide for, establish, regulate and control a fire department and to establish rules for the government thereof (whose members shall be exempt from militia duty in time of peace, and from serving as jurors in courts for the trial of small causes), and to provide engines and other fire apparatus, and to designate the manner of appointing and removing members of the fire department; to provide for the government of the fire department and the care and repair of the engines and other fire apparatus, and for the purchasing of necessary supplies by a board of commissioners consisting of five members, to be appointed by the council, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall receive no salary; and to further provide for the payment of the lawful debts contracted or incurred by such commissioners.

The council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the use of the streets of the town by street railway companies; to require such companies to lay and confine their tracks according to such grades of the streets as may from time to time be established by the council; to keep that portion of the street lying between the rails paved and in good repair, also to keep the street to the extent of eighteen inches beyond the rails in good repair and on a level with the rails; to keep their tracks free from snow and ice and to compel the removal of the same from the streets; and to provide a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every violation of such ordinance.

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Free trade and high wages in America is an impossibility. As well might we attempt to mingle light and darkness, fire and water, or vice and virtue.

can producers against the low wages current in other countries, merchandise from those countries seeking a market in our own is taxed at the frontier.

This system, which we call Protection, shields all home labor against cheaper foreign labor. No interest however remote, is deprived of the assistance necessary to development.

Labor in the mine and mill, foundry and factory, studio and store, office and warehouse, upon the farm and plantation, railroad and wharf, north, south, east and west, everywhere is protected.

Too much protection need not be feared, for the price of labor, like other commodities, is governed invariably by the law of supply and demand.

Protection, purchasing at home, keeps labor in demand, enhances wages, encourages manufacture, and guarantees the largest possible prosperity; also provides revenue in abundance for the expenses of government, gathering the same largely from foreigners who wish to trade with us.

Free trade, purchasing abroad, where labor is cheapest, leaves home labor unemployed, and wages decline. Ever wandering in search of idleness and poverty, constantly demanding cheap labor and low prices, free trade says it is morally wrong to require foreigners who share in our prosperity to help pay our government expenses.

With silver-tongued oratory, she persuades manufacturers to favor free raw materials, and thus cripples agriculture and mining. To farmers she denounces manufacturers and mill operatives, and portrays the injustice of taxing the masses to pension the few.

Her language is inadequate to show the merchant the evils of agriculture and manufacture, and thus to each interest she declares every other interest an immense grinding monopoly.

Under the deceptive guise of "tariff for revenue only," free trade ever strives to delude and mislead the American people.

How Protection Works.

MR. DAVID JOHNSON, OVERSEER IN THE DOLPHIN JETTS MILLS OF PATTERSON, N. J., TELLS.

"I formerly worked," said Mr. Johnson to the New York Press representative, "in Cox Brothers' Camperdown linen factory, near Dundee, Scotland. There I got a guinea a week, that's \$5. Here I get \$15 a week.

"Wasn't the guinea as good to you over there as the \$15 is over here?" "Not much. I can live on the \$5 over here, and put \$10 aside. That's saving twice as much as I could over there."

"Tell me about the difference in living here and in Scotland."

"Well, the average wages for boarding a laboring man over here are \$3 a week. Over in Dundee they pay \$1.50. But we can live twice as well here for \$5 as they can over there for \$1.50. But these are the regular board rates, and figuring on them a man would save \$10 a week over here against \$3.50 over there."

"How about rents?" "They are about four times as high over here. There a laboring man's tenement is ordinarily one or two rooms, for which he pays four shillings—that's \$1 a week. Here a man gets a flat of three to five rooms, for which he pays \$3 to \$4 per week."

"Why do you have more here than in Scotland?" "Well, that's the way they build them. A man must have more room over here. It's the way of the country, I suppose."

"How about clothing?"

"Prices are about the same. Two years ago I was in Dundee. I bought a suit of clothes for £2. I can and do get as good a suit right down here in Main street for \$10. On the average, clothing for the family is a little dearer. But then a workman's family is always tidier got up here. The women wear finer clothes than they do in Scotland."

"Why is that?"

"Well, I suppose it's their taste."

"Oh, then they exercise taste in their dress. How's that?"

"Well their circumstances permit them to. I can't give any other reason for it, only that their circumstances are better."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., N. Y.

\$21,000 FOR CHARITIES.

The charitable inclined readers of this paper will be much interested in the following:

"ANNOUNCEMENT."

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Dollars pro rata, as per the number of our 'German Laundry Soap' Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes in Bloomfield, it being within 25 miles of New York.

CAUTION.

Many charitably-disposed persons were DECEIVED last year by ELEGANT SOAP, and therefore such wrappers were not counted. Ask for CHAS. S.

HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of a COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB. Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Herald of the week ending Oct. 20, 1887, published a list of 113 Charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom \$25,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son, were distributed by committee of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers of Higgins' German Laundry Soap turned in to the committee by each institution, they having secured from their friends all of such wrappers they could, during the year ending Sept. 6, 1887, among the larger institutions, are:

N. Y. City: German Hospital, \$3,000.00; St. John's Guild, \$2,000.00; Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity, \$2,000.00; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immigrants, \$1,500.00; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,500.00; and so on down to 113.

Chas. S. Higgins & Son, CLINTON AND PARK AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

JOS. B. HARVEY, BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, SOLE AGENCY FOR

LONGMAN AND MARTINEZ. ABSOLUTELY PURE PREPARED PAINT

Actual Cost Less than \$1.25 per Gallon. Highest Grade of Excellence. Sold Under Guarantee. Any Building Not Satisfactorily Painted, will be Re-Painted Free of Cost. Sales Over 42,000,000 Lbs.

S. E. M. RICE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Japans, Window Glass, Etc.

Painters' Supplies. 580 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J.

BUY QUALITY COAL!

Not prepared to be Market

THE ONLY HOTEL IN TOWN where Accommodations and Meals can be had.

Fine Wines and Liquors, Imported Domestic Cigars from E. C. H.

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BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

Diamonds, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING STICKS.

Sterling Silver Ware. IN PLUSH NEVEL CASES. Best Silver Plated Ware. IMPORTER OF French Clocks, Bronzes and Opera Glasses.

No. 887 Broad Street, Close to City Hall, Newark, N. J.

CHAS. W. MARTIN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCEER, Bloomfield Ave. and Broad St.

Specialties: Choice Teas and Coffees. Creamery and Dairy BUTTER.

Lewis Dawkins, DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, ETC.,